

(1 of 3)

17 Feb 67 London REUTERS (Sidney Veiland)--

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WAR 12

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SOVIET VIEW OF ANTIMISSILE SYSTEMS

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LONDON REUTERS IN ENGLISH 17112 17 FEB 67 X

(BY SIDNEY VEILAND)

(TEXT) MOSCOW--THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS TODAY REPORTED BASICALLY HOSTILE TO A BAN ON ANTIBALLISTIC-MISSILE (A.B.M.) SYSTEMS AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNIST SOURCES SAID RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION TO A NEGOTIATED A.B.M. MORATORIUM WAS RESTATED PRIVATELY BY OFFICIALS THIS WEEK AFTER A PRAVDA ARTICLE SEEMED TO SUGGEST THAT THE SOVIET VIEW MIGHT HAVE CHANGED. THE OFFICIALS WERE RELIABLY QUOTED AS SAYING THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE KREMLIN'S POSITION, AND THAT BASICALLY RUSSIA HAD NO INTEREST AT PRESENT IN NEGOTIATING A MORATORIUM WITH THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNIST SOURCES SAID THE EXPLANATION FOR THE PRAVDA ARTICLE WAS QUITE SIMPLE: THE WRITER OF IT HAD JUST MADE A MISTAKE. PRAVDA COMMENTATOR BURLATSKIY HAS BEEN REPRIMANDED AND THE NEWSPAPER WILL PUBLISH A NEW ARTICLE SETTING OUT THE KREMLIN'S NEGATIVE VIEWS. THE SOURCES SAID BURLATSKI'S ERROR HAD CAUSED CONSIDERABLE EMBARRASSMENT IN HIGH GOVERNMENT CIRCLES.

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17 Feb 67 London REUTERS (Sidney Veiland)--
Sov view of antimissile systems

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TODAY'S CLARIFICATION BY COMMUNIST OFFICIALS CONFIRM THE SOVIET POSITION AS WELL AS THE NEGATIVE ANSWER GIVEN AT HIS LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK BY PRIME MINISTER ALEKSEY KOSYGIN, WHO HAD BEEN ASKED IF RUSSIA THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE TO AGREE ON A MORATORIUM. HE REPLIED THAT DEFENSIVE WEAPONS SUCH AS ANTI-MISSILE MISSILES WERE DESIGNED TO PRESERVE HUMAN LIVES, AND "APPROPRIATE CONCLUSIONS" COULD BE DRAWN FROM THIS ANSWER.

THE CONCLUSION DRAWN BY MOST OBSERVERS WAS THAT KOSYGIN WAS REJECTING PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CALL LAST MONTH FOR A NEGOTIATED MORATORIUM UNDER WHICH BOTH NATIONS WOULD SCRAP PLANS FOR THE BUILDING OF COSTLY ANTIMISSILE SYSTEMS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AFTER KOSYGIN'S RETURN FROM HIS BRITISH VISIT, PRAVDA PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE ABOUT ARMS CONTROL WHICH QUOTED HIM AS SAYING RUSSIA WAS READY TO DISCUSS THE CURTAILMENT OF THE ARMS RACE BOTH IN THE FIELD OF OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WEAPONS.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER'S INTERPRETATION ATTRACTED WIDESPREAD INTEREST BECAUSE IT WENT CONSIDERABLY FURTHER THAN KOSYGIN'S ORIGINAL ANSWER.

ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON REPORTS LAST MONTH, RUSSIA HAD SHOWN INTEREST IN DISCUSSING AN ANTIMISSILE BAN. BUT THESE REPORTS LACKED CONFIRMATION IN MOSCOW, AND WERE GENERALLY REGARDED HERE WITH SKEPTICISM.

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COMMUNIST SOURCES CITED THREE POSSIBLE REASONS FOR RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION:

1--SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE HAS ALWAYS BEEN BASED ON A DEFENSIVE OUTLOOK, AND ANTIMISSILES FIT INTO SUCH A CONCEPT.

2--RUSSIA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ALREADY STARTED BUILDING A LIMITED ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM AROUND MOSCOW, AND WORK MAY BE TOO FAR ADVANCED FOR IT TO BE HALTED.

3--SOVIET GENERALS HAVE A DEEP DISTRUST OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON BECAUSE OF THE VIETNAM WAR, AND THE MILITARY CLIMATE IS AGAINST DISCUSSIONS OF SUCH A KIND WITH THE U.S. AT THIS TIME.

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Gen. P. KUROCHKIN

reported by TABS:
Armed Forces Day press conference,/
20 February 1967

(Text) Moscow--The Soviet Armed Forces are capable of solving the most difficult strategic tasks concerning the defense of our country and fraternal socialist countries, the prominent Soviet military commander, General of the Army Pavel Kurochkin, said here. Kurochkin, who is the commander of the Frunze Military Academy, spoke here at a press conference devoted to the 49th anniversary of the Soviet Army.

He said that the high level of development of the Soviet economy and the latest scientific and technical achievements have made it possible to equip the Soviet Army and Navy "with the world's most formidable armament and military material." Pavel Kurochkin stressed that strategic rocket forces and nuclear submarines are the main means for deterring and routing any aggressor. The army said that Soviet antiaircraft defense facilities reliably insure the destruction of any aerial or space targets. "Modern detection and the destruction of missile warheads in flight are no problem today," he said.

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Armed Forces Day TASS interview, 20 Feb 67

(Text) -- "Soviet strategic missiles and nuclear submarines are a powerful means of deterring aggressors and routing them, should they start war," Army General Pavel Batitskiy, deputy defense minister of the USSR, said in a TASS interview on the 49th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy which will be observed 23 February.

General Batitskiy said that "Soviet strategic missiles can deliver nuclear warheads to any part of the world, so that the theory of geographical inaccessibility no longer exists." "Our submarines can cruise in any sea or ocean, in any latitude, at any time of the year," he remarked.

General Batitskiy, who is commander in chief of the antiaircraft defense troops, stressed that these troops "can reliably protect the country's territory from an enemy air attack."

General Batitskiy also noted the economic and military assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the DRV, a victim of U.S. aggression. He recalled, in this connection, the statements made by the New York TIMES that Soviet missiles deployed around Hanoi are the most sophisticated and lethal weapons ever used against aviation. The military commentator of the New York TIMES admitted that Soviet MiG-21 fighters supplied to the Vietnamese are superior in maneuverability to the U.S. Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers.

Marshal M. Zakharov

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Interview in Sofia KARODNA ARMIYA,
22 February 1967

Question: The freedom-loving peoples in many countries and continents call the Soviet Army an army of peace and freedom. They see in this army a power which for two decades has stopped the aggressive forces of international capitalism from unleashing World War III. Of what does the combat power of the Soviet Army and Navy consist?

The basic position in the Armed Forces is occupied by the strategic rocket troops. Ballistic rockets and intercontinental rockets with powerful thermonuclear charges are able to inflict devastating blows against any object on the globe, no matter where it is situated.

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We who are in the ranks of our Armed Forces and have known the army since the very first days of its organization feel particularly intensely the changes occurring in our troops. The ground forces, for example, are much more perfect and powerful than at the time of World War II or the first ten years after the war. Their chief striking force now lies in operational-strategic rockets. The mobility of units and groups of units has increased immeasurably--of Soviet tanks, armored personnel carriers, antiaircraft weapons, and all other types of weapons and technical equipment.

The technical equipment of Soviet troops in the antiaircraft defense branch is constantly improving. Antiaircraft rockets, supersonic destroyers, and interceptors in close cooperation with radar technical equipment can destroy the enemy far from the target at an accurately calculated distance.

March 11, 1967
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Radio talk, 22 February 1967

The Soviet Army and Navy have fundamentally changed their arms in the last few years. Our economic, scientific, and technical achievements have made first-class weapons possible. Nuclear missiles of various types and purposes are now the criterion of our strength. During the last few years we have introduced a complex of strategic (?means) and absolutely new types of missiles, including mobile strategic rocket launches. Our navy has new atomic submarines equipped with underwater ballistic missiles. The air force and airborne troops have also been strengthened. Our anti-aircraft defenses have efficient missile intercepting systems. We have excellent tanks, armored troop carriers, the latest artillery, and means of communication and engineering. These have all increased the maneuverability and striking force of the armed forces.

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BAGRAMYAN - live

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Radio talk - 22 February 1967

The most important feature of the present stage of development of our armed forces is the fact that among them a quite new type of troops, the strategic rocket troops, has been formed and consolidated. They are the mighty shield against which any, even the most extravagant, plans of the imperialist aggressors will break. At the last October parade in Red Square, the demonstration of Soviet intercontinental rockets, including those on self-propelled carriages, was quite impressive. The rocket-carrying submarine fleet is also capable of carrying out strategic tasks. Our new nuclear-propelled vessels, which are equipped with ballistic rockets which can be launched underwater, can inflict blows without (?surfacing) at a range of several thousand kilometers. The armament and technical equipment, as well as the combat capabilities, of the surface forces of the navy, have also changed fundamentally.

Our air force has become jet propelled, supersonic, and rocket-carrying. Speeds exceeding the speed of sound by several times have been achieved by the rocket-carrying aircraft. Low altitude and intercontinental flight ranges to inflict nuclear blows on the enemy's most important targets are also possible for them. Important changes have been undergone by the country's anti-aircraft defense. The means of which it disposes insure the reliable repulsing of any aircraft. In recent years a realistic possibility has arisen for us of effectively carrying out antirocket defense.

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Moscow TASS International Service in English 1725 GMT 22 February 1967--L

(Text) Moscow--Comprehensive measures are being taken in the Soviet Union to protect the people and material values, Marshal of the Soviet Union Chuykov, head of the USSR's Civil Defense, said today.

He spoke over the central television network tonight in connection with tomorrow's 50th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The marshal said that collective and separate measures are being taken in the USSR to protect the population, enterprises, and agricultural installations. There exists every opportunity to exclude completely or to cut down considerably the losses in human lives and material values in the event of a nuclear attack, he stressed.

(2 00 3)

CHUKOV TV talk

WAR 12

22 February 1967
(WASHINGTON POST 23 Feb 67, p. A10)

Marshal Vasili I. Chikine, of anti-aircraft defense of the warning, came on the heels of a recent, private, but reliable remarks by a Soviet general, destruction of many planes, who indicated that any missiles, and many victims of the accident, as the Soviet Union "victims," would not reach their targets.

These exchanges come at a time when the United States is seeking to head off a Soviet-U.S. race to develop anti-ballistics missile (ABM) sys-

Soviet military chiefs have said previously that many attacking missiles could be destroyed in time by the Soviet defense system, but not all. Soviet leaders have claimed that many missiles would not reach their targets.

No Guerrillas Yet
"Unfortunately," said Chilikov in a television address, view. Noting that his troops
there are no "militias" yet
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from the blows of the enemy's
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branched, diamond space. A certain number of lines may reach the *at set*."

of Armed Forces Day, an anniversary of the Red Army's founding 49 years ago. His warning contrasted with the chairman's words by Gen. M. N. on active military duty recently speaking for the nation's defenses.

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NEW YORK TIMES, Feb.
Soviet Defense
Minister Says

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

will not arrive in Moscow. Marshal Grechko said that the Soviet Union's defenses would destroy only "many kinds of objects."

The marshal's remarks were in an article in Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet armed forces.

Marshal Chuikov, speaking on television, praised the quality of Soviet weapons but called for an intensification of civil defense measures. He explained: "Unfortunately, there are no means yet that would guarantee the complete security of our cities and most important objectives from the bays of the enemy's weapons of destruction."

The acknowledgement that there was no complete defense against enemy missiles recalled similar remarks made just yesterday by Defense Minister V. M. Gerasimov. Defense Minister V. M. Gerasimov has been among the statements today to stress special importance, however, because of recent reports by the United States of a nuclear test on the frontier of a country, evidently, Japan, a question.

MOSKALENKO

WAR 12
Leningrad Domestic Service 22 Feb 69 report
on article in STROITELNY RABOCHIY /Construction
Workers/

(Text) On the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy Day, STROITELNY RABOCHIY carries an article by Marshal of the Soviet Union Moskalenko entitled "Born in Battles."

Our Army and Navy, the Marshal writes, have all types of modern weapons and technology. The main type of Soviet military force is the strategic rocket troops. Ballistic and intercontinental rockets with a powerful thermonuclear charge are capable of inflicting blows against any objective at any point on the planet. The fighting technology of the air defense troops, guardians of the country's air frontiers, improves daily. Air defense rockets and supersonic interceptors, in close cooperation with radio-technical aids, are capable of destroying the enemy at distant approaches to the defended target and along precisely calculated boundaries (rubezhakh).

The remaining types of Soviet military forces also have high fighting qualities. However, the most wonderful thing which the Soviet Army and Navy have are the soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, officers, admirals, and generals. Educated in the spirit of devotion to the ideals of communism, they are carrying out their difficult but honored service at those posts to which the motherland appointed them.

23 Feb 67 PRAVDA

Thanks to the mighty economic upsurge of the economy and the tempestuous scientific and technical progress, the might of the Soviet Army and Navy during the postwar years has immeasurably increased. A real technical revolution occurred in the equipment of the troops. The main emphasis is on the development of strategic rocket troops and atomic-powered submarines. The main efforts of leading branches of our defense industry are aimed at speedily building up these formidable fighting forces which constitute the chief means of containing the aggressor and decisively routing him.

In recent years, a series of types of rocket weapons which are new in principle has been invented, and a whole complex of various strategic methods of combat are now in operation.

The nuclear might of the long-range rocket-carrying air force has been increased. Operational tactical nuclear means are also being developed at the same time. The equipping of the armed forces with conventional combat weapons also is being increased in corresponding proportions. Tank and motorized rifle divisions have received improved armored, artillery, and special equipment. Signal, engineering, and other troops have been further developed.

New and highly efficient antiaircraft rocket systems and aviation complexes have been developed and accepted for armament. The various means of combat available to our antiaircraft defense troops insure the reliable destruction of any aircraft and of many rockets of the enemy. The long-range air force has changed in quality. The aircraft complement of frontline, naval, rocket-carrying, and military transport air forces has been considerably renovated; our paratroopers have become much more powerful. New rocket vessels and means of antisubmarine defense have gone into service with the fleet.

Gen. KAZAKOV

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In East Berlin IM OES DEUTSCHLAND,
23 February 1967

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The Soviet Army's striking power is based on strategic rocket troops. The development of this type of weapon, which is decisive in warfare, was a new step in streamlining the Soviet Armed Forces and in further strengthening the Soviet state's defensive power.

The other branches of the armed forces are also equipped with powerful rockets and nuclear weapons. Ground forces have operative-tactical rockets which improve their efficiency considerably. The air force is equipped with air-to-air and air-to-ground rockets. Rocket carriers have replaced conventional bombers and fighters. Antiaircraft troops have guided antiaircraft missiles. The rocket is also the main weapon of the navy.

The air defense troops are constantly being improved. Their weapons are of different structure and make than before. They have learned new ways of hitting aerial targets far from the objectives being protected. The Soviet Union has solved the complicated and highly important problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight.

Today, the Soviet Union's air defense, together with the troops and equipment of the air defense units of the Warsaw Pact, is able to fulfill successfully the major task of the integrated air defense system: reliable protection of airspace over the countries of the socialist camp against nuclear attacks.

The combat ability and readiness of the united armies of the Warsaw Pact are examined in joint maneuvers and troop training courses which include a broad variety of tasks, including combat with an adversary using mass destruction weapons and testing methods aimed at preventing a surprise attack.

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23 Feb 67 INTELLIGENCE

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The Soviet Army and Navy are now up to modern requirements for strength and possess all they need to reliably defend our fatherland. The strategic rocket troops have now become the main stay of the Soviet Armed Forces. This type of troops can accomplish really unlimited tasks. Its possibilities have grown greatly now that the regional of strategic resources has been replenished with new types of rockets in the past few years. New small-sized rockets, operating on solid fuel from self-propelled launching installations, have been created. They are practically invulnerable to aerial and space reconnaissance and are capable of destroying targets over long distances.

The other branches of our armed forces have also changed qualitatively. In addition to operational and tactical rockets, the ground forces now possess an enormous tank force and first-class artillery for various purposes. The country's modern air defense systems insure the reliable hitting of any aircraft of the enemy and any of his rockets.

The strength of the Soviet Armed Forces lies not only in formidable military technical equipment and in new weapons. Naturally, we are not inclined to play down the significance of these formidable means of warfare, as is done by people who term nuclear weapons a paper tiger. To adopt such a viewpoint in military organization means to greatly jeopardize the cause of the defense of peace. Soviet military science proceeds from the fact that weapons by themselves will not decide the outcome of a war but the people, who are armed with these weapons, handle them masterfully, have strong spirits and strong bodies, and are dedicated to the cause of communism. This is precisely the people our armed forces have. Well educated and morally and physically strong young people are joining the army and navy. They master perfectly the complex technical equipment and combat weapons.

Moscow in EngUK 26 March 1967 report of Sov rockets downing US planes over NV

MAR 12

Moscow in English to the United Kingdom 2100 GMT 26 March 1967--L

(Text) Three American planes were shot down over North Vietnam today.

In Hanoi the air raid warnings were sounded during the talks which a Soviet delegation is conducting on terms for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries in the current year. A radio announcement warned several times that American planes were about 12 to 18 miles from Hanoi.

In Moscow, a Soviet military instructor, Nikolay (?Kolesnikov), said he has seen Americans several times trying to bomb the dikes near Hanoi in order to flood the city. The instructor, who had been with rocket units in North Vietnam, said that most of the 1,700 American planes shot down over North Vietnam have been brought down by Soviet rockets.

SECRET CRYPTOGRAPHIC No. 10, Page 6

The Soviet people will spare nothing in order to maintain the combat might of our Armed Forces at that level which permits the defeat of any aggressor. The Strategic Rocket Troops, capable of striking an aggressor at a distance of up to 12 to 15 thousand kilometers, and the global rockets [capable of striking an aggressor] at any distance have become the chief striking force of the Armed Forces. The appearance of the Ground Forces has basically changed. They have become highly mobile and possess a great fire power. The airborne landing troops, who can conduct combat actions deep in the enemy's rear, are a formidable force. They are capable at present of carrying out any tasks, including strategic [tasks].

Our aviation now has the most modern jet fighter planes and helicopters. The planes are equipped with various types of weapons, including rockets. We have the most powerful rocket-bearing submarine fleet in the world. The surface forces of the Soviet Navy possess great combat resources. The troops of the anti-aircraft defense of the country are equipped at present with the necessary means for carrying out the destruction of the airplanes and rockets of our possible opponents.

(1 of 2)

Lt. Gen. ZABYALOV

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2nd of 2 on sov mil doctrine: 31Mar 67 RSTAR

Our country has never attacked anyone and does not plan such an attack. This does not mean that in the event the imperialists launch a war against the Soviet Union our Armed Forces will conduct operations which are only of a defensive character. If the imperialists perform an act of aggression against us we shall respond with the most resolute, most active offensive operations, with the mobilization of the entire might of our Armed Forces.

Secret military doctrine, however, does not disregard the possibility of offense. In this connection it is necessary to stress that we recognize no offensive, but an active defense established on a new technical basis [which] is to limit by the appearance of modern means of waging war—a defense which is primarily directed against the enemy's means of nuclear attack. Such a defense acquires a very great national and strategic importance. But in applying of the recognition of the objective law-governed processes of defense as a type of military operation it must not be confused or identified with a

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2nd of 2 on sov mil doctrine: 1.35 and 67 RSTAR

an offensive doctrine and a defensive, a ~~defensive~~ ^{defensive} ~~and~~ ^{and} a full or all-out war. It is based on "absolute" offensive operations by the armed forces. Defense is not always a military operation can also be used by a state which is ~~defending~~ in the military field. It is used in certain directions and in various spheres of military war for resolving definite operational and strategic tasks, and it is performed not by all the armed forces but only by a certain part of them.

The use of such a defense is by no means in contradiction to the offensive character of a military doctrine. This is particularly justified in relation to the modern antiair and antirocket defense, to the defense against the enemy's means of nuclear attack.

To put it more briefly, our doctrine proceeds from the recognition of the types of military operations, giving preference to those which in the struggle with greatest efficiency the combat capability of the armed forces.

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Ltr. to Col. G. V. KUDRIN, Chief of the Military Defenses in Budapest 1949-1951, 19 Apr 67

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10 May 1967

EXPERT COMPARES U.S., USSR ANTIMISSILE DEFENSES

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 30 April 1967--A

on,

(Article by Lt. Col. Jozsef Bojesuk: "The Antimissile--A Contribution by Our Military Expert")

(Text) When Rodion Malinovskiy left the speaker's stand with his usual unhurried and self-confident gait at the 23d congress last spring, he undoubtedly reckoned with the fact that some of his statements would be the center of attention among the world press, military experts, particularly the top military leadership of the imperialist powers, within a matter of hours. Nor was he mistaken. When news transmission media announced to the world that the Soviet state had completed its blue defense zone, a deluge of conjectures ensued.

Some Western military experts believe that this blue zone is merely an automatic antimissile system. Such a system constitutes complex observation and signaling systems having a powerful range and encompassing the fundamental strategic points of airspace, a system capable of detecting hostile missiles in time and launching higher velocity antimissiles than those attacking in order to intercept them. Others claimed to know that the defense "barrier" of the nuclear submarine fleet, posted far from Soviet shores, were called a blue zone by the marshal. Still others had the application of a new type defensive weapon in mind.

The Western press again recently devoted much space to the "blue zone," the Soviet missile defense system, and, of course, it again indulged in conjectures.

Soviet political and military representatives, with good reason, never divulge more or less of their secrets than necessary. It is a fact, however, that the Soviet Union is capable of defending its more important strategic aerial approaches (legi irányait) and vitally important political, economic, and administrative centers against hostile missiles. Specimens of antimissile weapons rolled past at the 1963 and 1964 Moscow parades.

The appearance of antimissiles in the arsenals of the great powers is inevitable because the entire history of the development of military technology convincingly proves that there is a constant and incessant state of challenge between means of attack and defense. Sooner or later, every new medium of attack is inevitably followed by an appropriate instrument of defense. This in turn leads to another qualitative development of means of attack.

The emergence of the air force resulted in the development of antiaircraft artillery. This new and effective branch of the military services then led to the perfection of the air force, to piston-driven planes being replaced by jets. These supersonic planes then begot the antiaircraft missiles. Taking these dialectics of development into consideration, it was inevitable that the spreading of qualitatively new weapons like the intercontinental and medium-range ballistic missiles would necessarily lead to a qualitatively new defensive counterweapon--the antimissile missile.

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It is no secret, because the Western press draws attention daily to details in this connection (APP reference to the NATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, 2 March 1967) that the United States possesses the means for a very substantial strategic nuclear blow. According to details, the United States has 994 intercontinental ballistic missiles--the much-publicized Titan and Minuteman missiles--whose effective range varies between 11,000 and 14,000 kilometers and whose explosive force is between 1 and 10 megatons.

The U.S. Navy has an operational force of 39 nuclear submarines carrying a total of 624 Polaris missiles (Western military circles cynically call this type of missile "city killer" missile). Their effective range is between 2,800 and 4,500 kilometers and their explosive force between 0.5 and 1 megaton. In addition, the United States has 670 strategic bombers. In addition to atom bombs, some of these (B-52's) can carry two air-to-ground missiles of one megaton each. Thus, it is an indisputable fact that there is a significant material basis for the aggressive concept of U.S. military doctrine holding that a surprise blow must be struck against the vital objectives of the socialist camp, primarily those of the Soviet Union.

It is natural that in this situation, when the policy of the imperialist powers, primarily U.S. policy, constitutes the sole cause of a possible devastating war, that--among other things--Soviet military doctrine prescribes with commanding force that in order to reliably avert a surprise attack constant combat readiness must be the supreme and primary duty of the armed forces. To parry enemy nuclear attack and to take the initiative--these are the beginning and the end of the activities of the Soviet Armed Forces. In this--understandably--the air defenses with their new, sophisticated branch, the antimissile defenses, play a decisive role.

Considering that intercontinental ballistic missiles can traverse the distance between continents in approximately 30 minutes, (the average velocity of Titan and Minuteman missiles is 25,000 kilometers per hour, that is, 7 kilometers per second) the observation and signaling system of an antimissile complex must indicate the approach of a missile, or missiles, in time:

A--To enable the automatic calculation center to determine the attacking missile's most essential data--thus, the launching site of an approaching high-velocity missile with its deadly load, its velocity, the particulars of its trajectory, the precise point of its interception and destruction, and the expected spot of its impact;

B--To enable the commander in charge to make his decision;

C--To insure that commands reach antimissile personnel, who are on constant alert, via the automatic system and that the necessary operations are carried out there, and finally;

D--To enable the antimissile to sweep into the path of the attacker, intercept, and destroy it at the proper spot and height.

Thus, the antimissile is a small-range or medium-range weapon, a weapon carrying a nuclear warhead and faster than attacking missiles, one whose purpose is to destroy hostile intercontinental and medium-range missiles during their flight to their targets.

20 May 1967

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MONGAMI

Processes taking place in millionths of minutes and seconds are involved and hosts of skilled officers and soldiers proficient in the intricate sciences of cybernetics and electronics, at the engineering and technical level are needed to insure the dependable functioning of such a system.

Hostile missiles can be destroyed in one of three phases of their trajectory: 1) In the launching phase, when the missile leaves the launching pad and is lifted to a great altitude, well above the earth's atmosphere in a few minutes. This phase of its flight is the most favorable from the viewpoint of destroying a hostile missile because it takes place over the territory of the attacking enemy, when the missile's velocity is comparatively low in this phase of its trajectory and, consequently, it is the most vulnerable. 2) In the so-called second phase of its trajectory, when the nuclear warhead separates from the other stages of the missile. We could call this brief phase the homing onto the target. An antimissile can successfully attack and destroy a missile even in this phase of its flight.

3) In the third phase, when the nuclear warhead re-enters the earth's atmosphere. Aided by the most advanced achievements of technology, the interception and destruction of certain missiles is feasible even in this phase. It is, however, the most unfavorable situation for missile defenses because the antimissile must "receive" the attacking missile in its own airspace and, therefore, its destruction must take place at a very great height to insure that the country's own territory is endangered as little as possible by the adverse effects of a nuclear explosion.

In connection with antimissiles, an extremely noteworthy--we could say interesting if it were not for the important question of war or peace--situation has developed in our times in the international arena. While the United States has continued to increase the striking power of its offensive missiles to "intimidate" the socialist camp, it ~~has~~ for the time being ~~refrained~~ from the establishment of an antimissile system. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, which has never underestimated the U.S. strategic missile and nuclear striking powers and ~~has~~ in accordance with the theses of socialist military science, ~~proportionately~~ developed its service branches, has for more than 10 years carried out a comprehensive nuclear defense program and has undoubtedly taken the initiative also in this respect.

Although vigorous attempts are being made, a situation has arisen in which U.S. air defenses have not ~~one~~ effective weapon capable of stopping a nuclear warhead detaching itself from an intercontinental ballistic missile. In other words, the United States is facing, with a vast, sharp-edged sword, the other great nuclear power, the Soviet Union, which has, in addition to the nuclear sword, also a shield.

We must add to this picture that, according to Western views (THE NEW REPUBLIC, February 1967) the defense of the 20 most important North American cities against missiles would cost 10 billion dollars and, because the American concept presupposes the construction of a system of shelters also, the same sources have estimated that the cost of building shelters in the 20 cities involved would amount to another 20 billion; and a shelter program embracing the entire territory of the United States would cost approximately 100 billion dollars. Compared with these figures, the astronomic figures of the Vietnam war expenditure are mere small change.

The mascot of U.S. air defense units is said to be a strange featherless bird the size of a turkey. Stylized varieties of this bird can be found in the combat posts of the New Mexico desert just as much as in Alaskan officers' clubs. U.S. air defense artillerymen claim that this bird can look into the future, but it seems that this is beyond the bird's capabilities.

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May Day military parade, Moscow - 1967

And now the culminating section of the May Day military parade, the ceremonial march across Red Square of the detachments and units of the rocket troops of the Soviet Army. Their procession is opened by a column of guards of the antiaircraft defense. Our antiaircraft men have traveled a glorious path in half a century--from one (word indistinct) antiaircraft division created on Lenin's instructions to powerful modern antiaircraft installations. They are now in front of us; silver arrows aimed at the sky. Our antiaircraft missiles are capable of dealing a crushing blow to the enemy at any altitude, and of destroying all types of modern enemy flying apparatus traveling at any speed.

The illustrious Putilov-Kirov unit of the guards is taking part in the parade. Tactical rockets are now in Red Square. They acquired rights (?) of citizenship) in the armed forces comparatively recently, but being fast, maneuverable, and powerful, they became the principal firing force of the land forces.

You know, comrades, the movement of the machinery in the square seems to control the sound there. We can barely hear the band, and we cannot do anything about this. It is because the powerful modern Soviet rocket equipment is going past. A column of operative and tactical rockets is now passing. They belong to the unit which has been awarded for the second time the Red Banner Challenge of the military council of the district for excellent results in battle and political training and high battle preparedness.

Cen. B. MITSKII

WAR 12

8 May 67 Moscow TRUD

The troops of the country's air defense now also include troops who insure a successful struggle against the modern means of air attack. These are primarily the antiaircraft rocket troops. Their armament is modern antiaircraft rocket complexes which are capable of reliably hitting the enemy's means of air attacks at ever longer distances, at a wide range of altitudes and flight speeds, and under most difficult conditions of modern combat. While in the Fatherland War the antiaircraft artillery expended hundreds of shells to destroy one enemy aircraft, one antiaircraft rocket subunit, as is known, several years ago hit an American U-2 spy plane with the first rocket. The rocket-carrying air force of the Air Defense Forces possesses great maneuverability. This insures the rapid concentration of its efforts against the main formations of means of air attacks. The great flying range of modern fighter planes enables them to destroy enemy planes at the remote approaches to protected targets.

RAB 125

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During the post-war years, the defensive might of our Homeland has grown immeasurably. The remarkable achievements made in economics, science and techniques have permitted our Armed Forces to be radically reorganized. In military affairs a genuine revolution has occurred which is exerting a profound influence on the forms and methods of the armed struggle. The Soviet Army and Navy have the most modern combat equipment in their armament. The Central Committee CPSU and the Soviet government are devoting great attention to developing our Strategic Rocket Troops and atomic missile submarines. These forces are the main weapons for deterring an aggressor and decisively defeating him in a war. By the heroic labor of our industrial workers, engineers, designers and scientists, a number of fundamentally new types of rocket armament have been created. An entire complex of various types of strategic weapons for the struggle have been put into service. Many new and, what is particularly important, mobile launchers have been built.

We have created an underwater missile fleet capable of carrying out strategic missions in destroying enemy targets both at sea and on land. Included in the fleet are new atomic submarines which are missile-carriers, equipped with ballistic missiles having an underwater launch capability and great range for launching missiles. The nuclear strength of our long-range missile-carrying aviation has also increased.

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9 May 67 SOVIETSKY PATRIOT

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Simultaneously with strategic nuclear weapons, operational and tactical nuclear weapons have been developed, especially in the Ground Forces and Navy. The Armed Forces are also equipped in appropriate proportions with conventional weapons for combat.

New highly effective surface-to-air missile systems and aviation complexes of interceptor aircraft have been developed and placed in armament. Our PVO means ensure the reliable destruction of any aircraft and many enemy missiles. All these means significantly reinforce the defensive strength of our Homeland and every country of socialist friendship.